Occupation Tax on Retail Fuel Sales Revenue Stream Calculation Based on Single Rate Established in First Year of Program

	F.Y.	Total Add. Income from Occ. Tax	Admin. Fee (1.5%)	Available Balance
1	03-04	\$5,025,000	¢75 275	\$4,040,635
1		. , ,	\$75,375	\$4,949,625
2	04-05	7,650,000	114,750	7,535,250
3	05-06	7,726,500	115,898	7,610,603
4	06-07	7,803,765	117,056	7,686,709
5	07-08	7,881,803	118,227	7,763,576
6	08-09	7,960,621	119,409	7,841,211
7	09-10	8,040,227	120,603	7,919,623
8	10-11	8,120,629	121,809	7,998,820
9	11-12	8,201,835	123,028	8,078,808
10	12-13	8,283,854	124,258	8,159,596
11	13-14	8,366,692	125,500	8,241,192
12	14-15	8,450,359	126,755	8,323,604
	TOTA	L \$93,511,285		\$92,108,616

Assumptions:

- 1. A 5 cent per gallon occupation tax brings in \$7,500,000 in revenue per year.
- 2. The flat rate would be set in the first year -- no future increases assumed.
- 3. A natural increase of 1 percent is assumed for increased fuel sales.
- 4. No other inflation factors are included.
- 5. Occupation tax would become effective January 1, 2004